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It is therefore hoped that a proposition so reasonable in itself and based upon precedent will meet with a friendly response, and that not only the International Prize Court but the Court of Arbitral Justice may be established for the consenting Powers at one and the same time. It is impossible to overestimate the benefits that would accrue from the establishment of this international tribunal, because, permanently in session, it would not need to be constituted; it would always be open to receive and decide cases submitted to it, and the expenses of the court would be borne by the community of nations, thus obviating the delays in the constitution of the temporary tribunal and the large expense incidental to its operation.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS WITH LATIN-AMERICA

The Department of State has had under consideration means whereby the friendly relations subsisting between Latin-America and the United States may not only be maintained but increased by calling into operation and organizing the intelligence and intellectual resources of the various countries of the western hemisphere.

The last few years have brought Pan-America into intimate contact and it is to be expected that trade relations will follow in the wake of good understanding, but the Department of State is anxious not merely to foster the interchange of material products, but by an interchange of ideals to create public opinion and sentiment based upon the ideals and the sentiments common to Pan-America, for, geographically, America is a unit; commercially, each of its members is being brought into more frequent contact; and, intellectually, each should contribute to the knowledge of each and to the advancement of all.

The Department of State has, therefore, matured a project and presented it to the Bureau of American Republics in order that the governing board may consider it, and, if it meets with approval, work out the details necessary to carry it into effect. In brief, the project seeks to accentuate the great benefits which would accrue to Pan-America by the establishment of exchange professorships by virtue of which competent professors in our various universities would familiarize Latin-America with American scholarship, expound the aims and purposes of our institutions, the means by which they have been created and maintained and their influence extended, and, in addition, carry to them a message of

sympathy and encouragement with the efforts they are making toward a common goal. On the other hand, the presence of Latin-American professors at our universities would enable us to understand as never before, not merely the difficulties of Latin-America but the progress made in spite of those difficulties, and the visiting professors would inform themselves upon our methods of instruction, our political aims, purposes and ideals, and, on returning to their various homes, would form a center of American influence.

The system of exchange professorships exists between Harvard and Columbia, on the one hand, Berlin and Paris, on the other, and the results already produced by this intellectual exchange amply justify the experiment; but it is evident that the results flowing from the establishment of exchange professorships with Latin-America would be much greater, that the exchange professor would be an important factor in interpreting the aims and policies as well as the scholarship of his country to the country of his mission, and that the international relations of Pan-America would be greatly improved.

Therefore, the Department of State has proposed a system of exchange professorships between the educational institutions of the United States and Latin-America and, without specifying the details of the system, it is obvious that under the general plan to be worked out by the Bureau of American Republics, any university of the United States might exchange professors with any Latin-American university by granting a leave of absence without an increase of salary, although the expenses of travel and transportation should be met either by the interested universities or by a special fund created by the generosity of some donor interested in the movement or by a general contribution from the states composing the Bureau of American Republics.

It is a truism that misunderstandings arise from a lack of acquaintance of the contending parties, and the presence of exchange professors would, undoubtedly, by disseminating knowledge, by bringing the various peoples into close social and intellectual contact, disarm suspicion and create sympathetic and permanent bond.

The Department of State, therefore, feels that the establishment of the system of exchange professorships would not only maintain friendly relations but increase them in force and intensity, and upon the basis of common understanding derived from personal knowledge draw all portions of the American hemisphere into closer contact.